A

# LETTER

Writen from HAMBOROUGH,

## BY AN IMPARTIAL HAND,

To a Friend at *LONDON.*

Whereby the ſeveral Miſtakes, and Siniſter Allegations, in the Swediſh Relation, Printed at *London*, are laid open, and publiſhed for the Satisfaction of ſuch as deſire to be rightly informed.

*SIR,*

I Received your Letter of the third of *Decembr.* and withall the Book entituled, *A true Relation of the Reaſons which neceſſitated His Majeſtie of Sweden to continue the War with Denmark*: And whereas we that live in this Cittie, neerer to the Place which is the *Bloody Theatre of Mars*, then you do, could never till this very day hear of any ſuch thing, as a Reaſon, whereby his ſaid Majeſty was moved to undertake this Second Expedition, againſt that already ſufficiently afflicted Kingdom of Denmark; I ſuppoſed, that perhaps Kings, like unto great Figures in Tapeſtry, were beſt obſerved at a Diſtance; and their Actions beſt conſidered by thoſe that are remote; who for the moſt part judge of them more ſincerely, and freely, as being leſs ſwayed by Partiality. For I could not imagine, that it was a *Work publiſhed by the Swediſh Party*, who aſſuredly would have divulged it, either in their own Language or in Latin, before it ſhould have apeared in Engliſh. But to be free with you, my opinion was, that *His Majeſtie* would not at all have publiſhed his reaſons in Print, contenting himſelf with the Declaration thereon made, by the *Earl of Slippenbagh his Commiſſioner*, to the



*Daniſh*

*Ambaſſadors* before *Coppenhaguen*, to wit, *that his Majeſties intention was to Maſter the Citties, and ſtrong places, as well as he had the Country; which is as much as to ſay, I have a minde to be the ſole Soveraigne of the 3 Northren Kingdomes.* Or if his Majeſtie would ſo ingeniouſly have declared his minde to all the world. I thought it might have been done in a leſſe volume; for moſt men knew it already, and as to thoſe that were ignorant thereof, they needed but to call to minde what expeditions *the King of Sweden* hath undertaken ſince he came to the Crown; and ſo little Rethorick would have ſerved turn, to perſwade them thereunto. Theſe and ſuch like reaſons, unneceſſarie to be alledged, made me ſuppoſe *an indifferent honeſt man might have been the Author of the book*; who would have performed what the *Title beſpeaketh, To be true in his relation, and to ſhew what reaſons neceſſitated the King of Sweden, to continue the Warr: as well as the trut, that the warr was continued*, and might with as much truth have affirmed, *that the peace concluded at Roſchilt was nothing leſs then a peace, or rather nothing elſe ſave a ſtratagem of war, whereby the Swedes have gotten into their power the Provinces of Skonen, Bleking, Halland, and a great part of Norway, together with all the ſtrong places of the ſame without the loſſe of one ſingle man*, which all the *power of Sweden*, would have found very difficult to have compaſſed, by force of arms, in many years.

And perceiving by the Title, *that the King of Sweden was neceſſitated to continue the war againſt Denmark.* I was the more earneſt to peruſe the book, hoping in the firſt place, to have found the *reaſon of this neceſſitated ſecond invaſion, to have been the Auſtrian, Polonian, and Brandenburgiſh forces uniting themſelves into a body of an army, ſo conſiderable, as that his Majeſtie had reaſon to conceive himſelf too weak to fight them with advantage, or without endangering his own forces*, which, *rebus ſic ſtantibus, might yet be ſufficient to oppreſſe the King of Denmark, unarmed, and unawares: whoſe Kingdomes conſiſting in Iſlands, might the better ſhelter him, and his army, by reaſon the aforeſaid forces, could not probably well attempt them there; nor could the World term it a retreat, whil'ſt thereby his Majeſtie might have gained the whole Kingdome of Denmark. And by taking but 40, or 50 Pr. Ct. toll in the ſound, of thoſe that traffick in the Baltick Sea, as his Prede-*

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*ceſſor King Guſtavus Adolphus had formerly done at the Pillow, in the Years two and three and thirty: might haue raiſed ſuch a vaſt ſumme of money, as would haue enabled him to overrun the reſt of his Neighbours, in whoſe Countreys, his all deſtroying Army, had not as yet exerciſed their unheardof Cruelties.*

But I no ſooner turned the leaf, and caſt my eye upon the work (whoſe inſcription had been ſo pleaſing to me) when I found my ſelf very much deceived in my expectations, meeting with nothing leſſe then what the title promiſed; *Never having beheld a Publik Inteligencer, more abounding in lyes, nonſence, contradictions, or Libells, ſuch as in your parts you now terme, Astrologicall Predictions; belching out Slanders, and invectiues, againſt a King and Kingdome; then this pretended true relation doth.*

Werefore, give me leave, Sir to exammine ſome partes thereof, And in the firſt place *to obſerue, with how little truth, and reaſon the Author accuſes the* King, *and* Kingdome *of Denmark, for having injuriouſly provoked the* King *of Sweden; and whether or no* the *Danes did perfidiouſly make an irruption into the Swediſh territories, without any cauſe given.*

Which that it may the more evidently appear to be *falſe*, to your ſelf, and to ſuch as you ſhall find not ſufficiently informed, of the truth of theſe proceedings, I ſhall in a percurſory way, hint unto you the ſeveral breaches of the articles of former Treaties, by the Swedes, on which no ſatisfaction being obtained, though never ſo often preſſed, and earneſtly demanded; might juſtly move his *Majeſtie of Denmark*, to ſeek that reparation, by force of armes, which was denyed him, and his Miniſters, by way of amicable treaties, and will conſequently prove, *that his Majeſtie of Denmarks taking up of armes againſt the Swedes, was on a juſt neceſſity, and therefore no injurious provocation; perfidious Irruption, nor groundleſſe attempt.*

Theſe following articles, of the Treatyes of *Bremsbroe*, *Munſter*, and *Stetin*, were infringed by the Swedes, If you obſerve.

1. That by vertue of the 8 article of the treaty of peace concluded between the two Crowns of *Denmark, and Sweden, at Bremsbroe*, the Arch-Biſhop of Bremen (now King of Denmark) being compre-

hended therein, was to treate with *Sweden*, about the restitution of the *Arch-Bishopprick of Bremen*, which was promised him, but when his *Ambassadors arrived at Stockholm*, they were not only derided and sent away, *re infecta*, but moreover his *Highness the Arch-Bishops place of Residence*, *the Castle of Bremerverde*, was by the *Swedish forces*, *under the command of Generall* Koningsmark, besieged, and taken, together with all what was therein.

2. That it was agreed on, in the 25 article of the said treaty, that all the *Lands in Norway* taken by the *Swedish forces*, should be restored to the *Crown of Denmark*, except *Jempterland*, *and Herendale*, notwithstanding the Swedes till this day, could never resolve to accomplish this article, by the restoring of the two Parishes *Irn*, *and Zern*, belonging to *Aggershuse*.

3. That his *Majesties tolls in the Sound*, have been defrauded of vast, and eminent summes of money, by the *Swedish Ministers*, residing there, who granted their *Certificates and passes* to every one, of what nation soever, that demanded them, so they would but part with some gratuity to the said *Ministers*, *and their Servants*, as it hath been proved to them; and can bee Evidenced to all the world.

4. That *Corfitz*, *Ulefelt*, formerly *Rixhof-Master*, *or Lord High Steward*, and since *a Rebel to his King*, *and Country*, was not only, kindely received, and honourably entertained in the *Swedish Court* but that moreover, *the Queen Christina of Sweden*, would take upon herself to be a Judge, and oblige his *Majestie of Denmark*, *in the person of his Ambassador*, to plead his cause, in her presence against his own undutyfull Subjects; Contrary to the *Treaty of Stetin*, concluded in the Year 1570, as also against that of Bremsbroe, in the year 1645 by the 22. articles.

5. That the *Swedes* have sollicited the Haunce Towns, to concurre with them, in the ruining and destroying of the Commerce of the *Kingdome of Denmarke*.

6. That they intermedled in the differences arisen between the *King of Denmark*, and his *Kinsman the Duke of Gottorp*, as if they could not have been commposed in an amicable manner, or by the ordinary way of Law, *without their promising him their forces*; whereby they made him neglect his *Majesties freindship*, and such peace-

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able thoughts, as might have conduced to the mutuall good of both parties.

7. That they began *to dispute the King of Denmark, his undoubted Rights, and Title, unto the Dukedome of Ditmars, and the County of Delmhorst.*

8. That they Marched with their forces through the *Dukedomes of Holstein, County of Pinnenbergh, and the province of Jutland,* to the great prejudice and detriment of the Inhabitants, without his Majesties permision, *and contrary to the treaty of peace at Munster.*

9. That the *Inhabitants of the province of Halland*, were by them deprived of their priviledges, contrary to the 27 *Article* of the Treaty of *Bremsebroe.*

10. That the *Lands in the Islands Rugen*, called *Ralsweigh*, and those whom his Majestie had invested therewith, whose *Protector he is* being engaged to maintan them, in their freedomes and priviledges, were nevertheless burthened by the *Swedes*, with taxes and extortions; Contrary to the usuall customes, and to their former Liberties.

11. That they observed not the 24 *article* of the afore mentioned *treaty of Bremsbroe*, concerning *Dantzick*, and the liberty of trade between his Majesties Subjects, and that Citty, and that they took some, and Molested others of the *Danish Ships*, going to, or comming from *Danzick*, befor ever they had any Ships, much lesse a Fleet before that Citty.

Besides many other grievances, whereon his Majestie nevertheless endeavoured to obtain satisfaction by fair means, but the *Swedish Resident Durel*, who was then at *Coppenhazhen*, for the composing, as it should seem, of those differences, *in lieu of giving satisfaction to the King, returned nothing, save threatening Language, broak of his negotiation, and went his wayes.*

Judg you therefore, whether any one can be so greata Stranger to these truths, as not to discern, *that the penner of the Swedish pretended true Relation, is an horrid vile Imposture. And whether his Majestie of Denmark could promise himself any other satisfaction, save such a one as his Father Christian the 4th of everlasting memorie, received from them in the Year 43? and whether his Majestie had no just cause given him,*

*him, to betake himself to his armes, not only thereby to obtain satisfaction for the wrongs he had already sustained, but also to defend himself, and his Kingdoms, against those who threatned to deal far worse by him. And yet for all this his Majestie did not perfidiously make use of his Forces, as your writer is pleased to affirm, but declared, and proclaimed an open warr against the King, and Kingdom of Sweden, on their fronteirs, according to the Knowen Maximes of War: Nor did his Majestie of Denmark, under a coulor of Freindship, and on a pretence of embarking his army for Porrussia, or some other place, invade the Territories of an Allye, with whom he was but newly entred into a League of friendship; Neither did he unawares fall upon a Prince, unto whom Neutrality was first granted, and afterwards sold: Far lesse did he ever attempt, and invade another Kingdome, which begged for peace, having no other cause so to do, save onely that it was already oppreſt by severall barbarous Nations, taking it for granted, to be a sufficient reason and opportunity to overrunn, and conquer the same.* Though others have done it, who therefore better deserve such Titles, as your writer bestoweth upon the *King of Denmark, and the Danish Nation, without so much as scrupling the Unlawfulness of uttering them, against Crowned Heads.*

Thus much as to the Title, and injurious Terms of the Book; and for the matters it containeth, though some of them are true, yet you will finde they are alleadged to little or no purpose, or in a wrong sense, as I have already shewed you he did in the very Title: but for the most part, you will finde them to be *meerly false*, as you may easily discover, by reading the *Danish Relation*, and observing the manifold Contradictions of *his own*. Some points whereof I intend only to touch upon; for should I go about to canvass them all, I should exceed the form of a Letter.

In the first place therefore, the Swedish Relator sayeth, *That the whole Kingdom of Denmark, the King, Queen, the rest of the Royal Court, the Senators, and the Nobility, were in a short time reduced under his (the King of Swedens) power and mercy*; at such a time when as he had but one strong place in the whole Kingdom, to wit, *Fredericks Odde*; in lieu whereof the *King of Denmark his Forces in Norway* had taken several strong Holds of his, on the borders of Sweden, 'Tis true, *he had overrun the Danish Islands*; but therefore

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all was not loſt: *and might not the King of Sweden have been driven out of them, as well as he was out of Poland?* where he had alſo a footing in the Country; beſides many conſiderable places, as *Cracow, Warſhow, Lublin*, and others; in which Kingdom he hath not at preſent, ſo much as one foot of ground? no more had he, at that time we ſpeak of, in the *two ſtrongeſt Provinces of Denmark, Shonen and Blecking*: Neither was the King of Denmark with his Queen, &c. at that time as yet in his power, or at his mercy. Howbeit he as then perhaps, made his reckoning without his Hoſt, as well as he did this laſt time, when as he promiſed his people about him, that at *Coppenhaghen* they ſhould finde, both Doars and Windows open to receive them; but when this proved otherwiſe, *then Coppenhaghen was to be taken by force of Arms, and the King of Denmark, with his whole Royal Progenie, were to be ſent Priſoners to Stockholm, with the ſame Ceremonies, as have ſince been uſed in the ſending of the Duke of Curland, with his Lady, and Children, to Riga*: But when this would not do neither, *then Coppenhaghen was to be reduced to aſhes*: But God be thanked, it hath not been in the Swediſh power to effect this neither; whereby you may ſee how doubtful it was, whether the King, Queen, and the Daniſh Court, were at that time your Writer alledgeth, in the King of *Swedens* power, and at his mercy; which if it had been ſo, doubtleſs he would not have ſpared them. Thus much I can tell you, that at that very time there were in *Coppenhagen*, beſides the Citizens, 5000 *horſe and foot*, and between 2 *or* 3000 *Seamen*.

But you may object, they were poſſeſſed with terrour; 'tis very likely they were ſo; and do you not think they were ſo likewiſe this laſt time? when as they found the *Swediſh Army* before the Gates of the City, and moreover, *a Royal Swediſh Fleet* before their harbour, moſt unexpectedly, at ſuch a time, when as they never dreamed of an Enemy, untill they ſaw him at their very Walls? after their Army was partly disbanded, and partly delivered to the Swedes, as well as all the ſtrong places in *Shonen* and *Blecking*, according to agreement; from whence in former times they might have received ayde and aſſiſtance, yet when they perceived that none of his Majeſties proffers to the *King of Sweden* were accepted, and

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that his Reſolution was, *To have the ſtrong places in his poſſeſſion, as well as he had the Country*, they reſolved rather to dye with their Swords in their hands, than by their good wills to ſee the burning down of their Houſes, the violating of their Wives, and murdering of their Children: as it hath been practiſed by the ſame Enemy upon their Princes Subjects, in *Holſtein* and elſewhere.

But put the caſe that thoſe of *Coppenhagen*, who during this laſt Siege, have given ſufficient proof of their valour, were ſuch pitifull Creatures, as this Writer, with little reaſon endeavours to perſwade the World, (and the contrary whereof he would have found had he been on the place;) why then dares he be ſo impudent, as to alledge afterwards, that 8 or 900 of them, (according to his diſcription, pitifully cloathed, ill mounted, and men wholly unexperienced in Warlike affairs,) could reſolve to go with an intention to take the King of Swedens perſon out of that Army, wherewithall he preſumed to maſter the whole City, in ſuch a ſeaſon of the year, when as, in all probability, his Souldiers could not be very fit for Action, by reaſon of the exceſſive cold, unleſs God, (who according to the Swediſh Tenents, miraculouſly made them a Bridge of Ice over the Sea) ſhould by another miracle have cauſed the Sun to skip over five Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. from *Aquarius* to *Leo*, as nimblyas the Swediſh army marched from one Iſland into the other.

Moreover, your Author doth endeavour to make the World believe, The King of *Denmark* hath no more Conſcience to keep his Royal word, and to obſerve his ſolemn Treatyes, than we ſee others have; though by his leave, me thinks he ought to harbour a good opinion of all Men, but eſpecially of a Prince, till ſuch time as he be able to prove ſomething to the contrary; yet ſince it is his pleaſure, *to rail at Kings as if they were Scullions*, let us I pray, conſider how his injurious terms do ſute with the ſtructure of his work, For amongſt many others of his Invectives he ſaith, The *Danes* harboured malicious Deſigns, artificiall Treacheries, Delayes, and Deluſions, and ſuch like terms, which he uſeth, to make them paſs for a kind of ſubtle People; and yet in another place, he would needs perſwade the World, They have held correſpondencyes with the *Auſtrians*, *Poles*, *Brandenbourghers*, and other Enemies of the King of *Sweden*,

*Sweden*, at such a time, when the whole Swedish Army did lye in their Country, and that *with so little secrecy*, as to give your Author reason to boast, he knows all the particulars thereof: moreover would not you or any man else think the *Danes* to be a very cunning People? should they harbour any such thoughts as your Author accuses them of? and yet restore ships, deliver men, surrender all their strong places, one after the other, and pay sums of mony to the Swedes, according to the tenor of the Treaty, and nevertheless be minded to break the same Treaty, which must needs have proved to their great disadvantage. Certainly there can be no greater madness imagined, than to think that any one would give up his Arms to an Enemy, with an intent to fight with him afterwards.

Yet to beget some credit to this his as false, as frivilous an accusation, he forestalls a marching away of part of the *Swedish Army*, that thereby his pretences might seem to have some appearance of likelyhood: and howbeit they were obliged by vertue of the Treaty, to have departed with their whole Army, *by the first day of May, at the furthest*; yet no such thing was performed, by what came to our knowledg, but to the contrary, more men were brought out of the *Dutchy of Bremen*, and the other *Swedish Provinces*, not only to burden those parts of the *Kingdom of Denmark*, and of the *Dutchy of Holstein*, where they had formerly been, but even those other parts of the said Kingdom, which during the war, had freed themselves from their oppressions by force of armes, and were exempted from their incroachments by the *Treaty of peace*. Unless he accounts the Swedes quitting of the Kingdom of Denmark; *that interval of time, during which they shipped their men at Kiel, and landed them at Korser, in Zealand again, to invade that Island anew*. Do not you therefore believe, it is very probable the King of Denmark, hath held secret correspondency with the Enemies of Sweden? I mean such a correspondence, as the King of Sweden might in reason take exceptions at? for I can not immagine he pretends to debar *the King of Denmark* from entertaining any civill correspondency with Forraine Princes, but that presently it must be deemed a sufficient cause for a breach with the Swedes; which if so, *the Pacification of Kushild would rather*



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*favour of a tye of Servitude, than of an allyance of Friendship.*

Concerning the Duke of *Gottorp's buſineſs*, it ſeems the Swedes, or at leaſt the Writer, pretends, *becauſe he the ſaid Duke was included in the Treaty of Rotſhild to receive a reaſonable ſatisfaction, that therefore the* King, *and Kingdom of Denmark, were to grant unto him, whatſoever they*, viz. *the Swedes, ſhould think fit to demand, were it to the parting with the whole Dutchy of Holſtein*; and that howbeit the ſaid Duke is now fully ſatisfied, the Swedes are not ſo, ſince they again rip up this buſineſs; to what end I know not, *unleſs it vex them, that the King of Denmark hath as yet ſome ſtrong places left in Holſtein, ſince their deſign to ſurpriſe them took no effect.*

As to the particular of the *Salt*, mentioned in the Book, the Swedes by Agreement were to receive for it 23000 Rixdollers, of which ſum 6000 Rixdollers *were by order, and in the name of his Majeſty payed, to the Swediſh Ambaſſador Coyet, by Mr. Celio Marcellis, the remaining* 17000 *Rixdollers, the ſaid Ambaſſador Coyet drew in ſeveral Bills of Exchange, upon Paul Klingenberg, Counſellor of his Majeſty Admiralty Court, reſiding in this City, to be paid to Mr. Libert Wouters: who preſented them to be accepted, when the News was already arrived here, that the King of Sweden had diſembarked his Army in Zealand, and was marched in an hoſtile manner towards Coppenhaghen*, wherefore the above mentioned Klingenberg had reaſon to refuſe the acceptation and payment of the ſame, *and yet your Writer will needs make you believe, the Danes cannot name any ſum for ſatisfaction of the ſaid ſalt*, which you ſee I am able to do, which am no Dane, who moreover can aſſure you, that the whole would have been punctual-been paid, if *the King of Sweden had not had a greater mind to ſurpriſe a Kingdom, than to receive* 17000 *Rixdollers.*

To demonſtrate unto you with how little appearance of reaſon they have pretended, and alſo obtained *the Iſle of Ween*, would require a long relation; and I conceive his own far-fetched reaſons, and the Authors he alledges for his Witneſſes, to wit, *Pontanus and Whitfield*, will, if rightly conſidered, condemn him, ſo will alſo the *two Publick Miniſters of France, and England*, who were preſent when this matter was debated; and have ſeen the evidences produced by the *Daniſh Commiſſioners*: and the weighty reaſons which

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they alleged, to ſhew how frivolous the pretences of the Swedes were: yet your Writer will prove, *ex jure Gentium, that no Iſland can lie near to one Countrie, and yet belong to another, which lyeth at a greater diſtance from it*; ſhould this Argument be maintainable, *then not England, but France would have a propertie in the Iſlands of Garneſay and Jarneſay.* To what end he alledges *Jus, Civile Romanorum*, I know not, but do very well know, *that the Roman Law is of no authoritie, or force in the Kingdom of Denmark, much leſs over it*; and yet I queſtion, whether by that very Law he can make the cauſe of the Swedes good; for this Iſland was not as now firſt diſcovered, neither will they be able to prove, I believe, when it firſt did appear; and whether it was then nearer to *Shonen, or to Zealand.*

After which the *King of Denmark* is blamed to have held correſpondency with the Hollanders; he meaneth the *Lord States General*, and with their *Ambaſſador the Lord Van Buninguen*; how could the *King of Denmark* pray you imagine, that this would diſguſt the Swedes? ſince he was not bound to take notice of any difference between them, and that State, as long as the King of Sweden did not declare them to be his Enemies, but rather himſelf kept a fair correſpondency with them.

To this the *Swedes* may happily object, that their intentions were only *to have amuſed the Hollanders for a while*, till they met with a fit opportunity to put their politick deſigns in practice againſt them, as they had done againſt *Poland*, , have ſince done againſt *Denmark*, and lately alſo againſt *Curland.* And although I muſt confeſs their ſaid deſign hath ſince in part been manifeſted, yet the *King of Denmark* could as then, no more foreſee the ſame, than his own, and his Kingdoms approaching danger, which was both of greater concernment to him, and likewiſe nearer at hand, to be attempted.

But put the caſe the *Danes* had as good a faculty as the Swedes do attribute unto themſelves, to diſcern the very intimateſt and moſt hidden intention of their Neighbours, and thereby could have diſcovered, that the *Swedes* were at ſo great a diſtance with the *United Provinces*, as your Writer ſeems to infer; yet cannot I find, *that the correſpondencie between his Majeſtie of Denmark and them, or the Letters of the Ambaſſador Van Buninguen* (which have been annexed

to the ſaid Book) *import anie thing that might cauſe a miſ-underſtanding, much leſs an open breach betweene the two Crowns*; and to my thinking *the ſame Letters might have been publiſhed by the Danes or Hollanders, in their own vindication*, had your Writer not ſaved them the labour, *as well as the Danes have publiſhed the Letter of his Majeſtie of Denmark, writen to his publick Miniſter in England*, but intercepted by the Swedes, *and whereof they made their chief motive to proſecute the war, although they were landed in an hoſtile manner in the Iſland of Zealand, before the ſaid Letter came into their hands.*

Thus by what I have ſaid, and by what you will find *in the Relation it ſelf, you will ſee that his Majeſtie of Sweden hath had ſatisfaction in everie Article of the Treatie of Rotſhild; ſave of ſuch which it ſeems were of ſo little conſequence, as his Majeſtie valued them not conſiderable enough to defer his intended invaſion, onlie for a few daies, to receive the accompliſhing thereof*; although on his own part he had ſcarce performed one of all the ſaid Articles: For you know, that on the behalf of the *Danes, the two whole Provinces Shonen and Bleiking, with ſo many ſtrong holds, as alſo the Citie of Drantheim, with the adjacent Lands, and the almoſt invincible Fortreſs of Bahus, in Norway, have been delivered up into the King of Swedens hands, and the Caſtle of Bremerfeurde, and the Forts taken by the Norweigian Armie, have been reſtored unto him; the Salt and Guinea buſineſs as were agreed on, and the Duke of Gottorp had received full ſatisfaction*; therefore I cannot imagine what your Writer can alledge to be the cauſe of this ſecond new invaſion, or for his miſ-ſpending ſo much time, and Paper, in the rehearſal of ſuch things as were agreed on both ſides, *and entirelie accompliſhed on the behalf of the Danes*, ſave that he ſuppoſeth this for a ſufficient cauſe of a breach, *that perhaps the Danes parted not with it ſo willinglie and heartily, as the Swedes accepted of it.* So that it ſeems the intention of your Writer was *not to give us the reaſons which obliged the King of Sweden to continue the War*, as in the Title he promiſeth; *but to excuſe, if poſſible, why he did not go with his victorious Armie into Germanie, againſt the Auſtrian Familie, whilſt the Electors were at oddes about the Election, and before the Emperor was choſen*; which queſtionleſs he had promiſed *to the moſt Chriſtian King, and his late Highneſs the Lord Protector of England*; upon which account doubtleſs it was

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that *he received ayds both of Men and Monies*, from the one and the other; Both *which Potentates* it is believed, will not any longer be induced to contribute those assistances, *which they intended should be imployed against their Enemies*, towards the unjust oppression of their Friends and Allyes, and chiefly against the King of *Denmark*, in whose behalf they appeared as *Mediators*, and engaged themselves, as *securities*, for the performance of *that peace*, which was so solemnly, on *their engagements*, concluded on, *and was afterwards by the Swedes so shamefullie infringed.*

Notwithstanding the Author alledgeth, *that the war might have been at an end, if the Danes had been pleased, and that his Majestie of Swedens intention was, to knit together the interest and security of both Crowns in one*; which cannot possibly be made good, unless it be understood in this sence, *that the King of Sweden had an intent to unite the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway to his own, and by making himself Master thereof, to have secured the interest of both Crowns, into his own Family*; which granted, it must needs be confest, *that the Danes were in the fault the war was not ended*, since it seems it was not all one to them, *whether they were Slaves to a King called Carolus, who could pretend no right to the Crown of Denmark: or whether they were lawfully governed by their Crowned King Frederick, and afterwards by his Son, and Heir, Christian, their Elected Prince.*

Having proceeded thus far, with an intention to have marked some other *impertinences* and *falshoods* contain'd in the Paper, whereon I entertained you, I was diverted by a visit of *Mr. N. an English Gentleman*, newly arived from *England*, where I had the happiness to be acquainted with him, during my aboad there, whose presence was very acceptable unto me, as well by reason of the Friendship I had contracted with him, as that I so opportunely met with an occasion by him to hear some News from your parts.

But scarce had he satisfied my curiosity, when as perceiving a pen in my ear, he would have taken his leave, apprehending least he might divert me from my accustomed employments, which obliged me to assure him, that I was not any otherwise engaged, save in the acquitting of my self of that duty, whereunto all persons of Honor were bound, *To defend the truth, and to disabuse their friends*,

and briefly that I was a writing a Letter unto your self, to let you see, *that a Pamphlet lately printed at London, entituled, A True Relation, &c. whereby the Author pretended to justifie the Swedish unwarrantable proceedings, contained nothing less than the truth*: Alack! said my Friend, what an unnecessary a task have you taken upon your self? for it is impossible, but that the party to whom you do write, living at *London*, must needs know, that the *Relation you mention* is no more regarded or accounted of there, than those *Astrological Predictions*, which are printed in the same place, especially since the world hath taken notice, that *the Swedes, in imitation of Saul*, have addrest themselves to *Southsayers and wizzards*. The chief whereof they have gained by a chain of Gold, which hath so inveigled the rest of that *Tribe*, as that promising themselves the like recompensations, they have proceeded to vomit out *Slanders* and *Invectives* against those *Princes and States*, which are allyed unto *his Highness the Lord Protector*, in as horrid a manner as the former; and the reason why all of them have not followed his footsteps, doubtless is, that in the first place they should see, how his aspersions would relish, and be disgested, and whether his Highness the Lord Protector being duly informed thereof, would not cause him to *contemplate the Celestial constellations, through a Hempen casement*: since none of those *Princes*, which he so horridly calumniates, to wit, *His Majesty the King of Denmark*, His *Electoral Highness the Duke of Brandenbourgh*, and the *Lord States of the United Provinces*, would refuse that satisfaction unto his Highness, should any of their Subjects have so far forgotten themselves, as to have vented such abominations against any of his Ministers, much less against his Highness own person.

And expecting my Friend would have added something, concerning the Penners of your *Mercuries, and Publique Intelligencers*, which he did not; I at length asked him what opinion was harboured in those parts concerning them? telling him that as often as they were communicated unto us, we met with a great deal of pastime therein, specyfying unto him, amongst other things, a pretty passage, which my self had met with, in one of them, concerning the behaviours, which your Intellegencer Fathers upon two of the King

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of *Denmarks* Senators, the Lord *Magnus Hogh*, and *Christian Skeel*, who being sent to the King of *Sweden*, when he appeared with his Army before Coppenhaggen, to know the reason of this so suddain and unexpected invasion, should, as your Intelligencer pretends, have been so throughly convinced by the King of *Swedens* allegations, of the unjustness of their Kings cause, as that they resolved not any longer to serve their said Master in those his unlawfull undertakings. Whereby your said Intelligencer, would needs make us believe that the King of *Sweden* was better acquainted with the proceedings in the Court of *Denmark*, than the Senators and Counsellors of the said Kingdom themselves, amongst which, those two Honorable Persons take place, and whom he endeavoured to expose to the derision of the whole *English* Nation, by forestalling that they should have wept like Children on the aforesaid occasion.

Whereunto my Friend replyed; that he had observed, it was a picce of pollicy practised by the Swedes, to gain all the *Newes Mongers*, throughout the whole World, by what means, he knew not; and that if I did but reflect on what is printed in *Germanie* in *France, and in Holland*, I should finde they did generally all of them favour the *Swedish Partie*, as well as at London; so that the one could not well be blamed, without the accusing of all the rest: I, but said I, the English is more passionately inclined to them, then all the others; That's not for want of will in the others, said he, but they have not the same advantage, being not at so great a distance from those places whence they publish the said News. Besides, that we being *penitus toto divisi orbe Britanni*, do satisfie our selves with an indifferent and superficial knowledge of foreign affairs, without questioning the particulars of them so much as other Nations do, whose Writers would not attain to their ends; which is to preserve their credit, to be serviceable to the Swedish interests, and to comply with their own, in the vending of their Pamphlets. However there be those amongst us, who very well know, that all is not Gospel that is pinned upon us; and I can also assure you, That several considerable Personages, reflecting on that very passage, which you have even now related, told me, both his

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Highneſs and the Counſel would er'e long have ſuch like abuſe, prevented. Why then ſaid I, pray tell me, what is the matters ſince as you ſay, you credit not the News-books, nor the Aſtrological Predictions, neither that very Pamphlet, that you harbour ſo good an opinion of the Swedes? who have no ſollider grounds to juſtifie their proceedings by. Who told you ſaid he, that we have ſo good an opinion of them? all the World, ſaid I, and eſpecially the Swedes themſelves, who very confidently affirm, that *England* will aſſiſt them, in and againſt all parties whatſoever; ſoft and fair ſaid he, it is doubtfull, whether *England* will ſo far engage with the King of *Sweden*, as it ſeems you apprehend. But this I dare ſay, that *England* will do much for the Proteſtant cauſe, whereof the King of *Sweden* is the Promoter: At which Allegation of the King of *Swedens* being the Promoter of the Proteſtant Cauſe, I could no longer contain, but freely asked my Friend, Whether he thought the Proteſtant Religion ever had had a greater Enemy than the King of *Sweden*? ſince the Rebels in *Ireland*, nor the Papiſhes in the valleys of *Piedmond* had not ſpilt ſo much innocent Proteſtant blood in all their Maſſacres, as the ſaid King had done; who diſ-inabled and weakned all Proteſtant Princes, in ſuch an unheard of manner, as that thoſe of the Church of *Rome* may totally extirpate them whenſoever they pleaſe, which doubtleſs they will not omit to do, as ſoon as they ſhall meet with an opportunity to effect the ſame, eſpecially when as they ſhall underſtand, we are ſo far from condemning it, as that we hold it for a Proteſtant Maxime, That under the pretence of advancing our Religion, we may uſurp our Neighbours poſſeſſions; as if God had given us but nine Commandements, whereas they have ten.

Reſt your ſelf ſatisfied anſwered my Friend, what I have alledged, is but by way of diſcourſe, and to give you part of what I have often heard by ſuch, as were great *Sticklers* and *Abettors* of the Swediſh party, for I would not have you to believe, that we are ſuch *Cinnicks*, as to ſuffer our ſelves to be perſwaded, *That the ruining and deſtroying of the Kingdome of Denmark, Poruſſia, Curland, and the Territories of the Prince Elector of Brandenbourg, the enſlaving of the City of Bremen (the ſole amongſt all the Hans, and free Imperial*

*Towns,*

*Townes, which as we, does professe the true Reformed Religion) can or may advance the Protestant Cause.* And to tell you the truth, we are not a little displeased, that the *King of Sweden* did not rather imploy his victorious Forces against some other Parts, *then against Denmark.* But since he is engaged in that undertaking, and that he hath so many enemies to buckle with, and amongst the rest the *Imperial Forces*, we conceive, we cannot well abandon him, without the giving of an opportunity unto the *Emperor*, to send a considerable relief unto the *King of Spain*, into *Flanders*, to overwhelm our Conquests there; *which by the Swedes at London, is assured to be the present Emperors design, as soon as the Swedish Army shall have received the least foil, and that the rest of the Allyes shall be in a condition to oppose their proceedings, with their own Forces, without the standing in need of the Emperors Ayde.*

Whereupon I demanded of my Friend whether or no that were his Highnesse the *Lord Protectors*, and the *Councells* opinion? How would you have me to know that, said he, who am but a private Person, and bear no Publick Charge, or Office, in my Country? and where the Affaires of State are carried on with so admirable a conduct and secrecy, as that we cannot affirm any thing, till we see it effected; what I have told you is but my bare opinion, and the sence of those who dive no deeper into the Publick State of Affaires then my self. I really believe you, said I, *For in case your opinion were admitted of in your Country; you needed but to give the Kingdomes of Denmark, and Norway, to the King of Sweden; (who being moreover Master of all the Baltick Sea, two or three places only excepted;) and therby the State of Great Brittane would be exposed unto the same danger, wherein it was formerly, when those three Kingdomes were under the Dominion of one sole Potentate; who notwithstanding had not the Sea-Ports of the Baltick Sea, which are, worth at least another Kingdome;* And all this by the meer apprehension which it pleaseth the *Swedes* to infuse into you; *that the Emperor will afford the King of Spain Forces and Relief*; whereby you might be said, to immitate the Skittish horse, which being frightned, and startting at a shaddow, leaps out of the path, and puts out one of his eyes.

Or in case you will not grant it to be a meer shaddow, which you

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are ſtartled at, but a reallity, *that the Emperor both may, and will give aſſiſtanee and aides to the Spaniards*: you muſt at leaſt confeſſe, that this can only paſs for a ſmall ſcratch, to which you will needs apply a plaiſter, *whiles you neglect and omit the curing af a dangero us wound, which may prove a mortal one, and deſtructive to the whole body*, This you will infallibly do, unleſſe you reſolve *to be aſſiſting and aiding to the King of Denmark, thereby to render him capable to ballance the power of one, who otherwayes will not ſtick to peſter you ere long, (as he at preſent does trouble the reſt of his Neighbours;) if not timely prevented.*

Wherunto my friend replyed, that he found my Reaſons and Allegations were well grounded, aſſuring me that *the raynes of the State, where you are, were at preſent in the hands of ſo ſagatious a Prince, as would not be induced to neglect the providing for the good, tranquillity and ſecurity of thoſe Eſtates, wherewithal the All-mighty hath intruſted him. To contribute to the ambitious deſigns of one, who hath ſo ill rewarded thoſe, who have been inſtrumental in the enlarging of the Crown which he now weares; for no other reaſon, ſave that he conceives it not vaſt enough to his minde.*

*Moreover that His Highneſſe was minded to call a Parliament, which being the grand Repreſentative of the Nation, and his Great Councel, would doubtleſſe cloſe in and cooperate with His Highneſſe, in the producing of moſt juſt, equitable, and Generous reſolutions.*

And thus ended our diſcourſe; wherewithal I ſhall alſo finiſh this my already overlong Epiſtle; *Beſeeching the All-mighty to diſpoſe all Chriſtian Princes, unto Peace, and tranquillity; which we might ſoon promiſe our ſelves in theſe Parts, in caſe the King of Sweden, would content himſelf, and reſt ſatisfied with that; which by reaſon of a long poſſeſſion, he may in ſome manner call his own; as well is his Neibours do, with that which undoubtedly, and without any queſtion, doth belong unto them.*

Hamborough
*this* 15th. *of December,*
1658.